

varice externo forti. Operculum normale; costa interna ad ambas extremitates torta.

Long. 7, diam. vix 3 mill.; ap. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mill. longa, $1\frac{3}{8}$ lata.

Habitat Bombay.

Some specimens are smaller than the above: one with only five whorls remaining (one, at least, having been lost by erosion) measures only 5 millimetres in length by 2 in diameter.

The specimens found by myself were living on mud between tide-marks on the shore of Bombay Harbour. I believe Dr. Leith's and Mr. Fairbank's specimens were from the same locality. The principal Mollusca associated with them were species of *Assimineæ*, *Hamineæ*, and *Ampullarina*.

L.—On *Elachista stellaris*, a Seaweed new to the British Flora. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., &c.

MRS. ALFRED GATTY has submitted to my examination some specimens, and some very accurate pen-and-ink sketches, of a species of *Elachista* which she regards as different from any that has hitherto been described as inhabiting the English coast. Mrs. A. Gatty discovered it growing on *Arthrocladia* on the Cardigan-Bay side of the Carnarvonshire promontory, at Pwllheli, and four miles further west at Llandwrog.

At first I thought that it might be the long-sought-for *E. curta* of Dillwyn in a more perfect condition, a plant that has not been recognized on the English coast for the last fifty years. On careful comparison with the description in Agardh's 'Species, Genera et Ordines Algarum' (vol. i. p. 9) there was no doubt that it is the *Elachista stellaris* of Areschoug's 'Dried Scandinavian Algæ' (part 3. no. 71), described in his paper in the 'Linnæa,' xvi. p. 233.

Elachista stellaris is known from all the other species of the genus by the filaments being nearly simple, radiating from a small, dense, hemispherical tubercle; the threads are rather narrowed below, and very much attenuated and produced into a long slender tip above; the joints of the lower part of the thread are as wide as long, and of the upper part two or three times as long as wide; the spore is oval, shortly pedicelled.

Dillwyn, in his 'British Confervæ,' described and figured a species under the name of *Conferva curta* (t. 76), which he says is not uncommon at Swansea. Knowing that Mrs. Story Maskelyne had the whole or part of her grandfather's collection, I wrote to her, requesting that I might be allowed to examine one of Mr. Dillwyn's original specimens; but, unfortunately, the part of the collection that she possesses does not

contain a specimen of *Conferva curta*, and I am not able to compare Mrs. Gatty's specimen with Mr. Dillwyn's.

In the 'English Botany' a plant is figured under the name of *Conferva curta* (t. 2034), which was drawn from a specimen communicated to Mr. Dawson Turner by Miss Hill, who found it growing parasitically on *Fuci* in the sea near Plymouth. Dr. Harvey figured *Elachista curta* in the 'Phycologia Britannica' (t. 332), from a poor specimen in the herbarium of Sir W. Hooker at Kew, observing that no one has met with it of late years. This specimen is most likely the one that Miss Hill gave to Dawson Turner, and it appears to be the only one now within the reach of the student. Unfortunately I am precluded by my health from going to Kew to examine it. The figures of Dillwyn and Harvey are very much alike, while that of the 'English Botany' is so indifferent that one would be by no means certain that it is intended for an *Elachista*, if we had not reason to believe the specimen from which the figure was taken is the same as that figured by Dr. Harvey. Dillwyn's and Harvey's figures induce me to believe that it is different from the species discovered by Mrs. Gatty, as they both represent the ends of the fibres as rounded, and not truncated and torn, as they would have been if it represented a worn specimen of *E. stellaris*. Agardh refers *E. curta* of Dillwyn (t. 76), with doubt, and *E. breviararticulata* of Suhr, as synonyms to the *Elachista globulosa* of the 'Species, Genera et Ordines Algarum' (i. p. 11). Areschoug gives the name of *E. curta* to the *Elachista flaccida* of Harvey. So there is no little confusion about the name of the species of this genus; and I fear the *E. curta* of Dillwyn is still to be sought for.

The British species may be divided into three very natural groups.

I. The filaments crowded together into a hard, compact cushion, repeatedly forked below, a long filament arising from the end of one and the spore at the tip of another branchlet. *Elachista*, Kützing.

E. scutulata, Harvey, Ph. Brit. t. 323.

II. The filaments divergent from below, forming a radiating tuft. The filaments repeatedly furcately branched below, one branchlet ending in a long filament, and the others tipped with a tuft of filaments having the spores at their base. *Phycophila*, Kützing.

E. fucicola, Harvey, Ph. Brit. t. 240. The branched basal fibres long, with long joints.

E. flaccida, Harvey, Ph. Brit. t. 260. The branched basal fibres short, with short joints.

E. curta, Harvey, Ph. Brit. t. 332.

?*E. stellulata*, Harvey, Ph. Brit. t. 261.

III. The filaments simple, diverging from each other and forming a tuft above, crowded together and forming a dense mass beneath. Spores on a short peduncle at the base of the filament. *Myriactis*, Kützing.

E. attenuata, Harvey, Ph. Brit. t. 28 A.

E. velutina, Harvey, Ph. Brit. t. 28 B.

E. stellaris, Areschoug.

LI.—*Notice of several Species of Spiders supposed to be new or little known to Arachnologists.* By JOHN BLACKWALL, F.L.S.

Tribe **OCTONOCULINA.**

Family MYGALIDÆ.

Genus FILISTATA, Walck.

Filistata depressa.

Teratodes depressus, Koch, Die Arachn. Band ix. p. 103, tab. 324. fig. 755.

An adult male of this remarkable species was captured in the Island of Bermuda.

Family LYCOSIDÆ.

Genus SPHASUS, Walck.

Sphasus ornatus.

Sphasus pulchellus, Blackw. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3. vol. xviii. p. 452.

Perceiving that the specific name *pulchellus*, originally given by me to this spider, had been previously conferred on another species of the same genus by M. Lucas (Archives Entomologiques, tome ii. p. 387), I here substitute for it that of *ornatus*.

Family SALTICIDÆ.

Genus SALTICUS, Latr.

Salticus diversus, n. sp.

Length of the male $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{3}{16}$, breadth $\frac{1}{8}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{10}$; length of a posterior leg $\frac{2}{5}$; length of a leg of the second pair $\frac{1}{3}$.

The minute intermediate eye of each lateral row is nearly